terested reat, he has at all times manifested, the watrifice he has freely made, the single heartedness practicable retrenchment in the expenditures of govwith which he has exposed himself to persecution ernment"—that "he believes in the right of the peo-and political proscription, in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South, and the peace and safety of their firesides, against all interference wheth- tion of the union of the States depends the existor of fanatcism or political ambition, that man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio.

You have doubtless read the speech made by him at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana, in 1835, in which, in the tace of a non-slaveholding audience. he gallantly volunteered to defend the rights and interests of the South. Where can be found, even more energetic and unsparing denunciation of the schemes of the abolitionists? He pronounces them to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional" -illegal, persecuting and dangers us;" and after depicting in glowing language the fatal consequences to which they must lead, he calls upon his audience with indignant carnestness, to "frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated." He lays down in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, the fundamental principle that the subject of slavery is under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the States in which it discussions upon the subject in the non-slave-hol- bominations. emphasis, if possible, in an address delivered to an and Charleston." ssage, (in which the author admitting slavery to nue of the Union devoted to its progressive exction by the purchase and colonization of the ves, with the sanction of the States holding them,') as been artfully cuiled, and given to the public. refully suppressing the context, in which General Harrison maintains, in the strong and unqualified anguage I am about to cite, that "the slave popuwhich possess them," and that "neither the Genera! terfere in any way, with the right of property in slaves," and at the same time denounces the schemes of the abolitionists as fraught with "horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only could look with ap-But even if the incidental and abstract sugges-

tions above noticed in the Chevoti speech of Gen-Harrison were to be looked at, disconnected from its context, however we might differ from him both as to its practicability and some of the principles envolved, justice and candor would still require us to bear in mind that, but a few years ago, similar sentiments were freely expressed both by the press and pulic councils of Virginia, and that a plan effecting the same object, almost identical with that thrown out by Gen. Harrison, was developed and earnestly advocated by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed by him, during the last years of his life, to dent. Mr. Sparks, which you will see in the 4th Vol. of his writings, page 388-391. But I again repeat, where is the man, whether of the south or of north, who, in the practical assertion of the rights of the south, and in energetic and decisive reprobafarther that General Harrison ? A just people cannot forget the noble and self-sacrificing devotion with which he stood alone, out of all the Represouthtives of the Western non-slave-holding States and in little band of but two or three from the whole on-slaveholding region of the Union, in steadily andred proposition made at the same period to rerict the introduction of slaves into the Territory of Arkansus-a pariotic self-devotion by which he n and proscription, for a seasion, in his own State. e rights and interests of the southern States, at That was the course of the presest chief Magisate in whose behalf General Harrison is now

Another denunciatory charge against Gen. Harrison, and alike destitute of foundation, which has Buren is, we know, actively exerting all the influ been extensively propagated, is, that he was "a ence of his high office to force upon the country black cockade Federalist and an advocate of the tion of the elder Mr. Adams. This charge has been tive agency, and thus effecting, in the hands of the most decisively met and refuted by Judge Burnet, a President that union of the moneyed and political distinguished citizen, and lately one of the Senitors in Congress, of the State of Obio, who, from an fatal to the liberties of a free people. intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison at the period alluded to, declares that "he was firm, consistent, unvielding Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and warmly advocated the election and political freedom on which all our justitutions of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams." Gen. Harrison himself, in a debate in the Senate of the Uni- development, by means of party discipline, the ted States, in March, 1826, in replying to some on- abuse of official patronage, and the new and extra ted States, in March, 1820, in replying to some observations of Mr. Randolph, importing a similar charge, explicitly declared that, while in common his friends, this power has recently utrained; till with his constituents, the Legislature of the North western Territory, whose delligate in Congress he monarchy of the worst sort, in which all power then was, he approved the course of Mr. Adams' administration in the controversy with the French government, and had a great personal respect for To "correct this procedure"—to "rastrain Economic Mr. Adams as an honest man and a patriot, "his optive power" within its legitimate bounds—to bring position to the Alienand Sedition Laws was so well back the "administration to republican forms and known in the Territory, that a promise was extor- principles," and to protect the " purity and indeted from him by his friends in the Legislature that, as he had no vote in the proceedings of Congress. he would not unnecessarily compromise the local was that which. Mr. Jefferson tells us, (4th vol. o interests of his constituents by the expression of his his writings, page 450.) first aroused and united th political opinions." has been or is a Federalist must depend on the char- ter to judge of the principles and opinions of Gen. acter of his political principles, and not on the ar- Harrison on this great question of Executive powbitrary classification of personal or party prejudice. er, in contrast with the doctrines and practices of thing rotten at the head of our General Govern-Now, it so happens that we have an authenius and the present administration, I will extract from hi most lucid exposition of his political principles by letter to the Hon. Harmar Denny, written four himself, at a period of life when they must have years ago, certain cardinal principles which he lays man's friend. been fully matured and thoroughly settled, in an ad- down "as proper to be observed by any Executive dress to the voters of his district, before whom he sincerely desirous of restoring the Government to was then a candidate for a seat in Congress, which its original simplicity and republicanism. was published in the Cincinnati Inquisitor, under then exhibit in immediate juxta position to them the correlative principles fairly deducible from the

Rapublican of the old Jeffersonian school," and his friends.

Principles of constitutional interpreta.

Doctrinas Sebrated resolutions of the Virgin-99"-that he, therefore. ment the exercise of Esq.

eiven to it by the

The Executive should disclaim all con- should have the custody "In all ages, under strict moneys, and be at liberty he emilation of moreover, to employ Banks at its discretio

Doctrines or practice 1st. The Executive -- the public mo- and control of the public

yendall others, by the noble and disin- in direct houldlity to those of the mass of the peo--- and, finally, that he believes "upon the preservaance of our civil and religious liberties -- that the true cement of this Union is the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States pos-sess for each other—and that, as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved." A political creed more truly Republican and patriotic than this, in the productions of any southern statesman, a I think you will agree with me, has never been submitted to the American people; and as it was deli-vered to the world when the experience and reflection of a life then but little short of fifty years had impressed their seal upon his opinions, it must, in candour, be presumed to form the basis of his public policy and conduct.

sember to have perused

toaching t eautiful a sketch as this LIVINGSTON. Good old m As to the others, what more exists, and that neither the General Government nor has Gen. Harrison done than Mr. Van Buren? Mr. the non-slave-holding States have any right what- Van Buren voted for the worst of all the Tariffs. ever to interfere with it; & he moreover contends that the Tariff of 1828, commonly called the Bill of a-sor. Very gross and wanton injustice has ding States, tending in their consequences, as they been done Gen. Harrison, by perverting a passage do, to jeopard the peace and impair the rights of the in an address delivered by him to an agricultural slave-holding States, are an abuse of the freedom society in Ohio in 1831, so as to make the impres speech and of the press, in violation of the spirit sion that he would not be willing to relax or aban perving design of the Constitution. The same don the Tariff policy "till under its operation the declarations were made by him, and with greater grass was found to grow in the streets of Norfolk The truth is that this expression assembly of his fellow-citizens at Cheviot, in Ohio. was quoted by Gen. Harrison from an agricultural on the 4th of July, 1833; from which an isolated address of Mr. James M. Garnett of our own State who had argued that such was the actual effect of an evil, says he would gladly see the surplus re- the Tariff on the South, and Gen. Harrison, respon ding to the argument, declared, if such were really its effect, then "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." The senti ments of Gen. Harrison are known to be those of distinguished liberality on this subject; for in his Cheviot speech he declares, with as much justness laws, for the people of thought as elegance of expression, that "even ation is under the exclusive control of the States in cases where the injurious operation of a meas- and independent action party to support the reure of the General Government is confined to a few. of the Legislature. Government nor the non-slave-holding States can in- and it is beneficial to a large majority of the States it would be evidence of as little foresight, as of moral rectitude in the latter, to countenance the injury. On the subject of Internal Improvements, Genera Harrison, I apprehended, never gave so strong a ote in affirmation of the power of the Genera Government, as Mr. Van Buren's vote for the erec tion of tell-gates on the Cumberland road, according to his own admission, was; and if you look into the recent Report of the Secretary of War, you will find that that officer, as the organ of the administration in this branch of the public policy, distinctly asserts the constitutional power of Internal Improvements in the federal government, "in regard to such works as are of general utility," while his statements and remarks show that appropriations has so properly laid down as the guides and land for works even of a different character have receive ed the official approval and signature of the Presi Gen. Harrison, in his letter to Sherrod Wil liams. Esq., declares his opinion that "no mone should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on Internal Improvements, but for those which are strictly National," and inculcates with great force, the propriety of "forbearance tion of the projects of the Abolitionists, has gone and conciliation in regard to a power, the exercise of which, had produced, and would, doubtless, con-

tinue to produce jealousies and dissension." Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that, in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822. resisting on behalf of the rights and interests of the he expressly declared that "he believed the charter outh, the memorable Missouri restriction, and the given to the Bank of the United States was noton stitutional." In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams in answer to the query, "whether if elected President, he would sign a bill with proper mulification ost his seat in Congress, and incurred popular odi- and restrictions, for chartering a Bank of the United States," he replies in the following very spe-All this Gen. Harrison did freely, from a sense of cific and guarded terms—"I would, if it were clear as duty to the Constitution of his Country, and to by ascertained that the public interest in relation to ly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue time when he had nothing to ask at their hands. would materially suffer without one, and there were of the incumbent, by party combinations and ar-I think, however, the experiment should be ought to be stigmatized as an Abolitionist, under fairly tried to ascertain whether the financial oner | best account, for its possessor, and by all the other the same circumstances! He, then as a member ations of the government cannot be as well carried resources of party tactics, (even to the unseemly of the Senate of New York, voted in favor of instructions to the Senators and Representatives of not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear the cauvass,) to the great neglect and projudice that State in Congress, to support the Missouri reto me that one can be constitutionally chartered -- of the national interest. He who by placing himstriction, & a year or two afterwards, as a member | There is no construction which I can give to the | self-on the principle of a self-imposed melliphility se Senate of the United States, voted in favor Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of er a single term of service in the Presidential of a proposition to restrict the introduction of slaves of affording facilities to commerce." It is to be re- office, shall contribute to make it henceforward a the Territory of Florida. Well, therefore, marked that Gen. Harrison here speaks, not of part of the political usages and common law of the their rights, when he became a candidate for of, but what he would do, in the event of a bill for suffrages to elevate him to the station he now chartering a bank, under proper modifications and But what further or higher pleage can restrictions, being passed by Congress and presented all Harrison have to give, than his conduct to him for his signature; and even in that case he inions, uniformly sustained through every says he would sign it only under the special conof circumstances, and at every personal suc- tingencies he enumerates, to wit, that it had been coupled with that just and Republican defini- clearly ascertained by experience to be necessary the true province of the Presidential veto in for carrying on the financial operations of the gov ter to Sherrod Williams. Esq. in which he ernment, and that there were unquivocal manifesta it is a conservative power, intended only to | tions of public opinion in its favor," and, he addto secure the constitution itself from viola- emphatically, that unless it should be shown "to be men, and to protect the rights of the minority and necessary for conducting the financial operations of waker members of the Union,"—a definition the government, he does not think one can be constibrence to that vital interest of the South, rison here says with the declaration in his addressh he has proved himself through good and to the voters of his district in 1822, it is eviden through evil report, the disinterested and patriotic that his own leanings are decidally against a Nati-champion." on on the question of a National Bank, Mr. great government bank, (under the disquise of hi Alien and Sedition Laws," during the administra- Sub-treasury scheme.) controlled entirely by execupower of the government, which has ever been held

This question of Executive Power is, after all he great and paramount question of threatening, as it does, the existence of that civi We have seen what a rapid and alarming ordinary pretensions put forth by the President and the Government has been warped into practic centred in one man, to be used, not for the good of the people, but for the exclusive benefit of a party pendence of the legislative department," should now be the object of every republican patriot, as i But whether Gen. Harrison republicans of '98 and '99. To enable you the bet-In that admirable address, he declares that he is practice or express declarations of the President or

> Doctrines of General Harrison land down in Mr. Van Buren and his his letter to H. Denny, friends.

> > minute, hour, day, 24 hours, week, 7 days, year, 365 days, without limitation of law See Seb-treasury scheme generation, 30 years

Every moment.

out of it at the following average :

and President's Messago to Congress in December

2nd. He should never 2nd. It is the right and attempt to influence elecduty of Executive officetions, nor suffer the fedeholders to intermeddle with elections. See Mr. ral officers to take any part in them farther than Wall's Report, counten-

to give their own votes.

3. The exercise of 3d. The veto power the reto power should be may be exercised by the limited to cases of uncon-stitutionality, encroach-ponent part of the Legisstitutionality, encroach-ment on the rights of the ative power," for mere States and individuals, or difference of opinion as cases, involving deep in- to the expediency of the etrests, where there may measure. See the Presi-appear to have been in- dent's last Message, and etrests, where there may advertence or precipitainterpretation of it in the tion in the action of Con- Richmond Enquirer. gress.

4th. Removals from 4th. Public officers, how office should not be arbi- ever capable and faithtrary, but for cause to be ful, may be removed, and stated to the Senate, if others, however faithless requested, at the time of and incompetent, may be nominating the success retained, at the mere will of the President, as may best serve the interests o the party. See corres-pondence of Secretary of the Treasury, and prac-

tice of the President. 5th. The President 5th. "To the victor beshould never suffer the influence of his office to long the sooils of victo-See mutto of Gov. be used for purposes of a Marcy illustrated in the purely party character. practice of the Administration.

6th. That the Execuive Department should The Executive not be made the source of legislation, but that the whole business of making new system of party discipline which requires every member of the should be left to the free every commendations of the President, right or wrong. All the above Repub- See modern practice of ican maxims are laid party discipline.

jown in the letter of General Harrison to H. Danny, Esq. After running over this parallel of the princi-

les and doctrines of the two candidates for the Presidency, in regard to the fundamental question of the powers and duties of the Executive Depart no one can he sitate as to which of the two i the Republican candidate. But, it may be asked what guarantee has Gen. Harrison to offer that he would faithfully carry out the principles which he marks of a Republican administration? Besides : haracter, unstained by treachery in private or pubic life, he offers a security of no small importance in the formal and public declaration that, if elected. he would, under no circumstances whatever, allow himself to be a candidate for re-election. into office with this express renunciation of all future personal aspirations, he could have but one motive to actuate him in the discharge of his high duties-a patriotic devotion to the interests and happiness of his country, and a noble ambition to identify his name with the permanence of her free Republican Institutions. The example which Gen. Harrison has thus set, in contributing to introduce a principle to which our wisest statesmen have attached the highest importance, constituteof itself a strong claim to the support of a Republican people. It is known that Mr. Jefferson, at the formation of the Constitution, pronounced the re-eligibility of the President to be its capital, and ossibly at some future day, its fatal defect. How mpressively have passing events added their testinony to the sagneity and wisdom of his fore-sight; The first term of a Presidency has now come to be almost wholly devoted to securing the re-election nequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its rangement, by the surveillance and direction of popular elections: by turning patronage to the one sources of existing abuses, and have earned for himself a lasting title to the respect and gratitude to be "a Democrat" (!) has four times pressed this of his countrymen.

Regarding General Harrison, for the reasons I ave mentioned as the true Republican candidate choice of the country. I shall unhesitatingly give im my support. I shall do so with the more heerfulness, because, while hest consulting thereby. as I honestly believe, those great republican priniples which I have ever considered to be inscourunited with the happiness of my country. I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an enent citizen who has rendered it the most sigimportant services at a time, when to see neant something far other than merely to receive he emolurious if office-on one who, having sursively enjoyed the confidence of Washington fefferson, and Madison, would be natural! compted to emulate their high example; all the various and delicate trusts he has held, bus ever shown that he preferred his country to himelf, and has recited from them all, amid the no n rous and alluring temptations, they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected neither guilty of infidelity himself, nor sinking at in others, and who now in the honorae retirement of private life, combining the enquing pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and ig patriot-citizen, is emplatically one of the people owing how to appreciate their interests, as must that the principles we have held in common all have brought us to a common conclusion: but whether this should be the case or not, you will, I m sure, do me justice to believe that in forming he indoment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no ersunal feeling, by no mere party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am very respectfully and truly, your friend, W. C. RIVES. To ______, E.q.

"Strike my name from the Nottingham list, Levi Mallernee.

I. John Watson, formerly a Jackson and Van Buren man, but discovering that there is somement, I now say that I do denounce the porty, and will go for WM. H. HARRISON, the poor

JOHN WATSON. Scioto Gazette.

THE TIMES

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, APRIL 4, 1840. OF ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM CO Proposed by General Jackson-Dissuaded by Buren-THE PEOPLE will establish it by the elecion of General HARRISON.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. William Menry Harrison,

OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, John Tyler, of Va.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missou-Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JOSEPH BOGY, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, PHILIP COLE, of Washington.
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis, SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson. STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

VOTE ON THE SUB-TREASURY. We give below the yeas and mays on the sub reasury bill, introduced by General Gordon, of Virginia, on the 10th of February 1835, as an mendment, and in lieu of the bill then pending before Congress, to regulate the deposites in the practically the source of State Banks. It will be seen that but one solitary all legislation under the Jackson man voted for it in that day at least the Jackson man voted for it in that day-albeit the same question is now made the text of political orthodoxy by a party who yet indecently cling to the name, for the sake of the popularity, of the Hero of people? We are rejoiced to see that they cannot in other States, and we do not believe they can in

> If any other testimony, beyond this vote, were wanting, to prove the gross inconsistency of Marthis behalf, it is furnished in the speech made against Gen. Gordon's bill by Mr. Speaker Polk, Globe, the Albany Argus, the Richmond Enquirer. and other leading organs of the party, at that day, spoke of it as "demoralizing, corrupt, consolidating in its political tendencies" and as "a scheme calcu- are or may be elective by the people. lated to put the money of the people into the palms of the executive, and to expose it to be plundered by an hundred hands." The Ex-President, himself, in his last Message to Congress, spoke of it as offering no less violence to the spirit of the Constitution than a proposition to prevent the people from bearing arms in self-defence. In short, Mr Calmadge, Mr. Rives, Mr. Polk, Mr. Cambrelling Col. Johnson and all the Jackson party were opsosed to it during Mr. Van Buren's canvass for the Presidency, in which he promised to "tread, generilly, in the footsteps of his predecessor." Mr Van Buren was elected-on these promises,-and because the opposition were dispirited and disracted between three rival candidates, and thousands cast their votes for Martin Van Buren purely and solely to avoid an election by the House.

has answered, and the vote of Virginia will answer. whether the distinguished conservative senators from those States, or the President, have ful-ified heir promises, and run counter to the country's learest interests! Most of all, this un-expunged note will remain and born, forever, as the evidence "One Man Power" at Washington, who pretends scheme upon Congress, and has at last succeeded in oringing over, and bringing into that body a mafor the Presidency of the two now presented to the pority-or nearly a majority-in favour of this east scheme of executive aggrandizement. If any argument were wanting to show the necessity of imiting such power and such influence to a Single Term, the progress-perhaps the passage of this iniquitous measure-constitutes a more ample volone of admonition on the momentous propoition than any mere argument.

The few Whigs who joined Gen. Gordon and he other nullifiers on this proposition, did so because they preferred almost any thing to the State Bank system for which it was offered as a substiute-and, therefore, the vote shows not only that he whole Jackson party of that day were not only prosed to the sub-trasury, but in favour of State Banks. How are they now! Who have been most consistent, and who are most to be trusted ! The people will answer!

The following is the vote, after the proposition ad been debated on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February. Among the pays, we are gratified to as to maintain and defend their rights. I cannot perceive the union between our deceased represenintives-notwithstanding they disagreed on many other cardinal propositions.

YEAS--Mesers J. Q. Adams, Heman Allen, J. . Allen, Chilton Allen, Archer, Barber, Beale, Seatty, Campbell, Charborn, W. Clark, Chaton, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Foster, Grinnel. Tholson, Gordon, Griffin, Heath, Letcher, Lervis, Martindale, McComas, Pickens, Roberson, Spang-ier, Steele, W. P. Taylor, Wilde, Williams,

NAVS-Messrs John Adams, Wm. Allen, Ashey. Banks, Barringer, Baylies, Bean, Beaumont Bell, Binney, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Briggs. Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cage, Cambreleng Carmichael, Carr. Casey, Chancey, Chilton, China Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Carmer, Crane, Darington, Day, Denney, Dickson, Dunlap, Evans. Edward Everett, Ewing, Ferris, Fillmore, For-rester, Fowler, W. K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith Garland, Gillet. Gilmer. Gorham. Gravson. Grennell, Joseph Hall, H. Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsey Hamer, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, J. Harper. Har rison, Hathway, Hawkins, Henderson, Hiester Howell, Hubbard, Hantington, Inge, W. Jackson, E. Jackson, Jones, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, N B. Jones, Kavanagh, Kilgore, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, L. Lea, T. Lea, Lincoln Average Mortality of Mankinst-The population Love, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytic, A. Mann, J. K. Mann, Marshall, Mardies, J. Y. Mason, M. Mason of the whole earth, has been variously estimated between eight hundred and a thousand millions of May, McCarty, McIntyre, McKay, McKennan If we fix upon an intermediate number, say McKim, McKinly, McLane, McVean, Miller, Milligan, Miner, H. Mitchell, R. Mitchell, Moor, Morgan, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parker, 946,080,000, and assign thirty years for the continnance of each generation, we shall find that the "children of men" come into the world and go Parks, Patton, Patterson, D. J. Pearce, Phillips Pierce, Pierson, Pinkney, Plummer, Polk, Pope Potts, Ramsey, Reed. Reynolds, Schenck, Schley 3,900 W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Shinn, Slade 36,400 Smith, Speight, Standifer, W. Taylor, F. Thomas 904.9000 Thompson, Turnbull, Turrill, Tweedy. 31,539,000 hunter, Wagerner, Ward, Wardwell, Watmough 976,090,000 Wabstar, Whallon, White, Wilson-161.

FREE NEGRO VOTERS.

Understanding that the promise contained in the ast number of the "Stockholder" is alleged to be mpossible of fulfillment, we copy from the record, amendment proposed by Mr. Jay, and the vote hereon. It will thus be seen that in the early stages of the convention, Mr. Van Buren went the whole figure, in favour of letting every FREE NE-GRO in New York VOTE, the same as a white man! True, as alleged by his biographer and apologists, he agreed to a compromise whereby the right of voting was restricted to such " colored prople" as were worth \$250 -but this was at pages 377 and 378-after he had seen, from the previous close vote at page 202, and the subsequent combination of interests, that he could not hold on to all of them! Marvellous condescension, and much to be thanked for, indeed, after he had tried to make voters of all of them-shoe-blacks, ostlers and all !

We quote from the official Journal of the New York Convention, now before us, and subject to the deliberately concurred in by all present that "someinspection of every citizen who thinks himself more entitled to a vote than "Andy Ingram," the proeedings alluded to, together with the remarks of General Roor, made immediately after the vote which admitted the "colored people."

Wednes ay, September 12, 1821-page 134. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, &c.

The President took his seat at 10 o'clock, when he minutes of yesterday were read and approved A memorial was presented from the people of the city of New-York, praying that il Convention would incorporate a provision in the constitution, preventing the Legislature from one ing any laws interfering with their rights by remiring them to be registered, &c. previous to bein llowed to exercise the right of suffrage. Ordere to lie on the table.

MR. N. SANFORD, from the committee appoints to consider the right of suffrage, and the qualifica tions of persons to be elected, reported committee having considered the subjects referred Orleans ! Can such men longer impose upon the them, recommend the following amendments to the

§ 1. Every white male citizen of the age wenty-one years, who shall have resided in this state, six months next preceding any election, and shall within one year preceeding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one tin Var. Buren and many of his leading friends in year preceeding the election, have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money therefore according to law, or in which he pronounced the banks to be "greatly shall within one year preceeding the election have safer as depositories than any individual." The been enrolled in the militia of this state, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the town or ward in which he shall reside, for governor, senators,

in the wildernes operations of the north western Wednesday, September 19-page 190. army as in the everglades of Florida. But this is The question then arising upon the first section as | not the place even for this comparison. originally reported by the committee. MR. Jay moved that the word white be stricken

Thursday, September 20-page 2 1. The question on striking out the word white, was

AYES-Messes, Bacon, Barker, Barlow, Beckwith, Birdseye, Brinkerhoff, Brooks, Buel, Burroghs, Carver, R. Clarke, Collins, Cramer, Day, Dodge, Duer. Edwards. Ferris, Fish, Hallock, Hees Hogeboom, Hunting, Huntington, Jay, Jones, Kent. sible name, we will publish the communication in King, Moore, Munro, Nelson, Park, Paulding, our next, or otherwise hold it subject to the order Pitcher, Platt, Reeve, Richlander, Richards, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Sanders, N. Sandford Seaman St ele. But we come to the important question: Has
Martin Van Buren kept his word to Tallmadge, to
Rives—To THE COUNTRY? The vote of New York
has answered, and the vote of Virginia will answer.

Woodward, Wooster, Yates—63.

NOES-Messrs, Bowman, Breese, Briggs, Carenter, Case, Child, D. Clark, Clyde, Debois, Dyckman, Fairlie, Fenton, Frost, Howe, Humph rey, Hunt. Hunter, Hurd, Knowles, Lansing, Lawrence, Leflerts, A. Livingston, P. R. Livinston. M'Call, Millikins, Pike, Porter, Price, Pumpelly, Radciiff, Rockwell, Root, Rose, Ross, Russell, of who remained faithful. Read the patriotic and Sage, R. Sandford, Sheneck, Seely, Sharpe, Shelconclusive letter of Mr. Rives, in our columns to-day. Rend this vote—and then remember that the send, Tripp, Van Fleet, Van Horne, Verbreck E Webster, Wheeler, Woods, Young-59.

"GEN. Root observed, that he thought the report of the committee was in some respects objectionable There was danger of extending the right of suffrage too far. It was now extended to negroes; or in the po lite language of the day, to colored people. It was in his opinion inexpedient to admit strolling voters. With a view to prevent it, and to compel those to contribute to the support of the government, in which they claim to participate, and whose protection they receive, he would now move to strike ou all that part of the first section of the report which follows the word "years," and to insert in lieu thereof an amendment, the principle of which he and previously suggested."

The reader need scarcely be informed that the effect of striking out the word "white" was to admit "every male" citizen, white, black or "colored," as General Root quotes it. Our object is therefore accomplished. If the Editor of the Democrat, or any other person doubts the forcess of our quotations, they can have the opportunity of examining them by calling at our office and examining the book, - or we will cheerfully loan it for that purpose. We ask every citizen to call and examine it for themselves and their neighbors-for really, we did not believe it ourselves when we vohence know how difficult it is to impress even the recorded truth, contrary to our predilections in times of high party excitement.

65- The Journal, however, must satisfy every dence of the record itself-and is it not a more noble trait of character to acknowledge we have been misinformed, heretofore, than continue to and out the republican statesman and soldier of Ohio. against undoubted truth. Which is the apright ngn-the man most to be trusted !

Text .- "The Whig victories are always before the election—the democratic ones at the ection. Democratic Papers.

COMMENTARY .- "It is a long lane that has no urn." "When republics get radically wrong they will get radically right,"-I'making

The last Democrat is edited with grene ability, but reads very much like a considered paigne-you are against "hard cide" - and somedream of the palace, instead of her your de. such that we write. Harrison is the true republimocracy haunted and perplexed war a grabins" can candidate, and will so be written when imparwill make you feel better-for a ware at least. 'Dum vivimus, vivamus."

COUNTERPEITS .- Spurious 1 he Caire Bank of Illinois, altered from 2 and in circulaion west of Buffalo.

There are fourteen thousand Postmasters and Mail contractors in the United S

"THE OFFICE HOLDERS OULL-TRAP."

We the received a communication, running through several pages of manuscript, in reference to a chaversation, which the writer alleges he over the original proposition of the committee, the heard a few evenings since, in reference to the plans and prospects of the Van Buren leaders in the approaching canvass for county officers. As the communication gives the names of several of the persons who were of the party, and also the opinions they expressed concerning the plan of operations, we decline its insertion until we have an interview with the author, who we can only guess at from the manuscript before as. As it is our purpose to admit nothing into the

olumns of the "Times," for which we will not

either hold ourselves responsible, or furnish a " re-

sponsible endorser to a responsible demand," wa

forego, for the present, any further notice of the

facts which are circumstantially detailed by the

writer, than that the newspaper, which he christ-

ens the "gull trap," was determined on after it was

thing must be done to prevent General Harrison from carrying Howard and the adjoining counties." Stock a pin there. On naming it, the party present were divided-a portion being in favor of calling it Hard Money Advocate," but the majority believg that the "Hickory Chuh" would do better "up e creeks and in back settlements," and that the ast that was said about "hard money," these and times," the better it would be, it received the atter very gentlemanly name. Our correspondent ell's who thee unanimously agreed to "push for "-but that it must be done slyly. If our re spondent rightly understood them on this subect, we know that they have treated at least one of candidates with great insincerity-we mean ne whom have they have induced to agree to the nomination. The writer gives the pro and con of he conversation respecting Dr. Redman, and inines to the opinion that he will be nominatedalthough one of the "caucus" swore he would not vote for him if he was. The plan of operations repecting General Harrison will not take: It was, that they should provoke the Whigs into disputes specting the relative brilliancy of the military exploits of Jackson and Harrison, and thereby excite he feelings of the old Jackson men." The plan wont take: Neither General Harrison nor his friends want a laurel for him at the expense of General Jackson. In is General Van Buren, commandern-chief of the army in Florida, with whom the people are contrasting the conqueror of Proctor members of the assembly and all other officers, who and Tecumseh. The grass grew as high, and the mud was as deep, and the hiding places as plenty

Concerning that portion of the communication which repeats the hard sayings of the members of this caucus, respecting several of their political friends and neighbors, we submit to our correspondent whether the circumstances under which he then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the became possessed of the facts he details were not affirmative, as follows: such as to impose on him at least a reluctance to make public that which was not intended to be so. He will be his own judge in this behalf, and govern himself accordingly. If furnished with a responour next-or otherwise hold it subject to the order of the author. .

> (Pugb communication is dated "near Bank Allay, March 24.

"When republics get radically arong they will ret radically RIGHT ! !- Benjamin Franklin. What meant the philosopher and statesman, who snatched the lightning from heaven, and the ceptre from the hands of tyrants," by this hope-inspiring prophecy ! It is predicated on the assump-

tion, of which all history is a verification, that the people may be duped and mis-led for a season, but it anwered the objections of the federalists and aristocrats in the convention at the very momitting them. This is "the pillar of fire," or rather the pillar of hope, of the true republican. He abandons not his principles, because a majority his countrymen may have become "radically wrong," but he abides by them, in the hope that hey will become " radically right."

We are now realizing the fulfilment of the prohecy of the illustrious Franklin. A great people save been deceived and betrayed by the men in whom they confided-the consequence of which is read in the "radical wrongs" inflicted on the repubic. That the people have become already "radically right," is borne to us in every breeze, proclaimed from every quarter, and read in almost every election.

Doctor Franklin did not underate the intelligence of his countrymen by assuming that they might be deceived, and hence become "radically wrong,"but he paid alike to their intelligence and their integrity the justice of predicting that they would beome "radically right."

This text of one of the wisest founders of our ystem will not be read with favour by the friends of Martin Van Buren. They desire to keep the ted for Martin Van Buren three years ago, and people "radically wrong," under the terror of denouncing them with "INCONSISTENCY," if they should attempt to "right" themselves -but all will not now do. The ablest and the purest men, the union over, the soundest friends of Martin Van Buren. man who is not determined to go against the evi- under the deceptive prospects held out in his first canvass-thousands and tens of thousands of them. are "righting" themselves under the honored flag of

Mr. Rives. of Virginia, whose admirable and convincing letter we publish to-day, but follows, as it were, in the universal reprobation of the great body of the people. The reasons he assigns for delaying to take the patriotic position in which he has now placed himself are as creditable to the delicacy of his feelings as his reasonings are conclusive of the integrity and propriety of his course. We commend its perusal to all classes-but especially to his numerous friends in Missouri, whose representatives recently rendered to his name the distinguished honor of giving it to one of the fairevery thing as lost. Come, neighbor, so me cham- est counties in the State. It cannot fail to make a deep and convincing impression on the mind of thing to revive your spirits, and and and at least every candid republican-and it is to such and for tial history shall by and by make up its record.

> HEALTH OF JUDGE WHITE .- The Nashville Whig of the 27th ult. says:

"We regret to learn, through private letters from Knoxville, that Judge White's health, since his return from Washington, is extremely precerious-so much so that his friends indulge the most alarming fears for his safety.